



VOLUME XXXVI.—NO. 25.

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916.

El Nomo  
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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## MEMORIAL

To Irish Revolutionists Draws  
Big Gathering in New  
York City.

Large Sum Raised in Aid of Suffering and Persecuted People in Ireland.

Protestant Minister Says There  
Can Be No English-American Alliance.

## REFLECTS GENERAL SENTIMENT

The following account in the New York press tells of the memorial meeting held in New York City Saturday evening, simultaneously with like meetings throughout the country, and reflects the popular sentiment throughout the United States against England and its methods:

The walls of Madison Square Garden, if they have ears, have heard many mighty choruses of cheering in their venerable years of six-day races and big-time prizefights. But they have never heard louder cheers than were brought forth last night as W. Bourke Cockran and other Irish-Americans denounced England for killing Ireland's new martyrs—the "Sixteen of '16."

That much it is safe to say, for more than ten thousand Irishmen and Irish women—as many as ever have been crowded into the garden for any one event—were there for the Irish memorial mass meeting, and they brought their voices with them. Not more than half of those who were in the garden entrance were able to get in, and by 7:30 o'clock, half an hour before the meeting was scheduled to start, the police reserves had ordered that no more persons should be admitted into the garden. The thousands who were disappointed were not alone in their disappointment. The thousands who were admitted were not alone in their disappointment.

They did more than lend their voices to the demonstration. They gave their money with reckless abandon to help the widows and children of the sixteen who died for Ireland. How much they gave will not be known until there has been time to count up, but a hundred baskets piled high with green and yellow money indicated it was a fortune.

The green and yellow in the baskets reflected the keynote of the special decorations in the garden was dressed. Overhead a sea of green hid the crossbeams. From balconies and galleries and boxes were draped the green, white and yellow colors of the flag of the short-lived "Irish Republic" while swung high at the east end of the arena was an actual battle flag of the "republic"—the same one which floated over the Dublin Postoffice during the recent revolt.

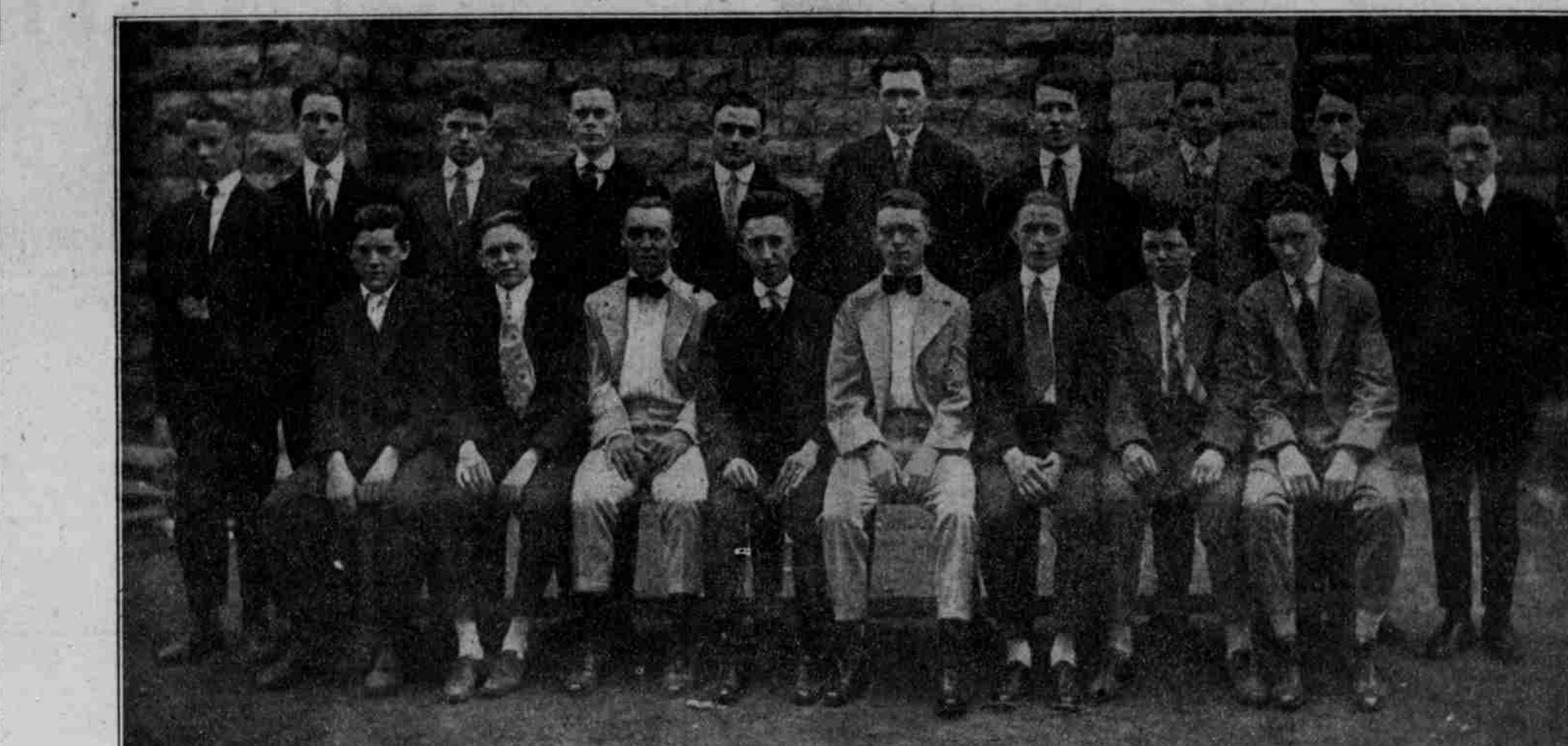
The meeting was one long cheer, every mention of Ireland or of many on the list of the sixteen greeted with great demonstrations. Hisses and boos greeted the mention of Great Britain, while the name of France was received in silence. The names of Lafayette and Rochambeau were cheered, but the volume of the cheering was nothing compared to that which greeted the name of Von Steuben, the Prussian General who fought under Washington.

Thousands of dollars were contributed to the Irish Relief Fund, and late last night the counting of the money was still continuing. The speakers, all of whom denounced English rule in Ireland as tyrannical and oppressive, were W. Bourke Cockran, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn; the Rev. A. A. Marie, of Cambridge; and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the last named being the head of the pro-German organization known as the American Truth Society. Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick presided, while Wilton Lackaye, the actor, was master of ceremonies.

Inside the garden all was green. Green cloths completely hid the ceilings. Irish flags fluttered everywhere, while nearly all present wore green canations. The American flag was also much in evidence. In opening the meeting Justice Hendrick said that the meeting had been called to express the sympathy of American citizens for the "heroes of Ireland, the victims of an oppressive and tyrannical government in their struggle for national independence."

He added, and the crowd welled and waved their flags for half a minute, when he declared that America has no more loyal citizens than those of Irish birth or extraction. He linked the name of Patrick Pearse, the executed President of the Irish Republic, with that of Emmet, and said that the name of Pearse and his fellow-revolutionists would live forever in Irish history.

The Rev. Dr. Berle followed Justice Hendrick and got the crowd worked up when he made the statement that he had reason to believe that a movement was under way to form a British-American alliance after the close of the European war. He declared that England had shot down Pearse and



Standing, left to right—Bernard Kearney, William Heffernan, William Moriarty, Thomas Heslin, John Baldwin, Martin Kilkenny, John Kearney, Joe Burke, George Fitzgibbons, William Duane.  
Sitting, left to right—John Brady, Frank Cullen, James Hogan, Louis Walsh, Martin Mullane, Leo P. Reilly, Edward McGrath, Courtney Davern.  
The Bertrand Minstrels, who will give two performances Monday and Tuesday evenings at Bertrand Hall, Sixth street, near Oak.

## IRELAND.

Side Lights on the Recent Uprising and Cruelty of British.

Recruiting Practically at Standstill and No Recruits Secured.

The Countess Plunkett Is Confined in Mountjoy Prison.

ENLISTMENT TOTAL ONLY 95,000

Irish Press News Service.  
The Rev. Father Keating, of the Carmelite order, who arrived in New York from Dublin on Monday and is at the Carmelite House, stated that a priest who was ministering to the wounded on Stephen's Green was shot and badly wounded by British soldiers.

Irish Press News Service.  
Since the revolution there have been practically no recruits secured for the army in the Provinces of Munster, Leinster and Connaught or in the Counties of Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan in Ulster. The city of Belfast (population 400,000) claims to have furnished 43,135 soldiers and declares no more will be sent until the Nationalist counties are forced to send more men. As a result recruiting has practically been at a standstill in Ireland. The total enlistments for all Ireland, according to Belfast Daily News, are 95,000, of which Belfast and vicinity claim to have supplied one-half. The Province of Connaught has supplied hardly 4,000 recruits.

Irish Press News Service.  
John Hoban, Commander of the Irish Volunteers in Mayo, and M. McHugh have been imprisoned. Further arrests have been made at Balla and the prisoners taken to Castlebar prison.

Irish Press News Service.  
The trial is proceeding of James Flanagan, of Belfast, charged with sedition among the Belfast dock workers. The defendant said: "We have martial law in this country with the denial of free speech and liberty. A man has but to die once and after death his motives are judged, and this is a cause I would die for. Yes, I am a rebel and proud to be one."

Irish Press News Service.  
The Most Rev. Thomas A. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, died Wednesday morning. He was born in Cork in 1839, was educated at Minerva College, Rome, and was appointed Bishop of Cork in 1886.

Irish Press News Service.  
The attempt of the rebels to blow up the Nelson monument in Dublin failed, the explosives not being sufficiently powerful. On Saturday eight bodies of rebels were discovered from the Castle yard and one in Trinity College yard. Five of the remains have been identified, being well known men. Thomas Desmond Fitzgerald has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. The warden estimates that 15 per cent. of the prisoners are "protestants. Arrests continue in the county districts, and there are some 2,400 prisoners awaiting trial. Patrick O'Connor, the well known author, was arrested at Rathmah. Various Boards of guardians denounce the continued arrests and the continuance of

martial law with all its rigors. They demand a return to trial by judge and jury. The Countess Plunkett, who recently visited the United States, is confined in Mountjoy prison.

## ORPHAN PICNIC.

At the weekly meeting of the Catholic Orphan Society Monday evening the congregations represented included the Cathedral, St. Agnes, St. Aloysius, Blessed Sacrament, St. Bridget's, St. Cecilia, St. Charles Borromeo, St. Columba, St. Frances of Rome, St. George, Holy Cross, Holy Name, St. James, St. John's, St. Louis Bertrand, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Michael's, Church of Our Lady, St. Philip Reri, Sacred Heart. The crowds are becoming larger and the spirit of enthusiasm correspondingly more dominant.

Mrs. Morgan J. Parlin, of the Linen Committee, announced her committee as follows: Madames John E. Kramer, D. Burke, E. Brady, Stephen Powers, Misses Estelle Lodde, Ruth O'Connor, Rose Burky, Mary Mandel, Merrimae; Messrs. D. Burke, D. Hennessy, Al Smith, Al Osborne, Girard, George H. Naber, Marcelline.

The Apron Committee was announced as follows: Mrs. E. G. Hoerter, Chairman; Messrs. Joe Ed Pope, Dan Lawler, C. J. Waldschmidt; Madames McCloskey, C. Taylor, J. Doyle, Lorenz, Ed Winia, Dan Murphy, John Buschmeyer, C. Rogers, J. Dant, A. Cooper, M. Stieria, J. B. Smith, C. L. Grush, Campbell, C. Speckert, Perberton, William Janser, Maggie Wallace; Misses Edith Dowling, Mary Poll, May Walker, Margaret Ganz, Niehaus, Mayme Higgins, Nellie Kenny, Walde Schmidt, Murphy, Linton, Fitzpatrick. Rev. E. E. Willett, pastor of St. James church, was asked to address the meeting, and predicted a glorious success, for in his opinion nothing could withstand the heroic efforts being made by the society to eclipse all previous affairs of the kind in financial results. "I feel certain," he said, "that you will realize the \$10,000 you are aiming for, because the cause deserves it, and the people are eager to help you."

It was reported that the Right Rev. Bishop Denis O'Donoghue had promised to attend a meeting during the month and he hopes to be able to be present next Monday night.

## SACRED HEART CHURCH.

Tomorrow morning at 7:30 o'clock at the Sacred Heart church a class of about fifty children will receive their first holy communion from the hands of Rev. Patrick Walsh, the zealous and beloved pastor. Bishop O'Donoghue will pay his visitation to this church and at 11 o'clock will administer the sacrament of confirmation, making it a great day for the Sacred Heart parish. These ceremonies will not interfere with the regular Sunday services, which begin at 8 and 9 o'clock.

## UNDERGOES OPERATION.

The Rev. John D. Fallon, assistant pastor at St. Cecilia's church, who was taken ill last week, underwent a successful operation on Wednesday at St. Joseph's Infirmary. His friends and neighbors rejoice to learn that he is now on the road to speedy and complete recovery. Rev. James Maloney, recently ordained, will assist Father Fallon's return.

## FORMER EPISCOPAL MINISTER

Rev. Charles D. Meyer, of Mount Pleasant, N. J., former minister of the Episcopal church, was one of a class of six ordained to the priesthood in New York City this past week by Right Rev. John O'Connor, Bishop of Newark. The ceremony took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

## REBELLION

What Might Have Happened Had American Revolution Failed.

Difference Between Our Early American Heroes and Sinn Féiners.

Irish Failed Only Because Preparation Had Not Been Made.

TYRANNY PRACTICED BY ENGLAND

The following from Braun's iconoclast will prove interesting reading for many who are unacquainted with Ireland and her troubles, which have existed for hundreds of years because of English misrule:

The failure of the Irish rebellion and the tragic fate of the Irish leaders call vividly to mind a picture of what might have happened had the American revolution failed. The Irish rebellion failed, therefore the men who fought for the freedom of their country are traitors. The American Revolution did not fail, therefore Washington and his men were patriots. The difference between the Irish and the American patriots is often merely the difference between success and failure. There is a difference, however, between the position of our Revolutionary heroes and the Sinn Féiners. The men who signed the Declaration of Independence were really subjects of Great Britain, and practically all of them acknowledged George as their lawful sovereign. What they objected to was not English rule, but English misrule and lack of representation. They rebelled against their acknowledged government because it was despotic.

The men who signed the proclamation establishing the short-lived Irish Republic had never acknowledged that England had any right to rule Ireland. They did not consider themselves subjects of Great Britain. They were out and out enemies of English rule in Ireland and made no effort to hide the fact that they were simply awaiting the proper opportunity to take up arms against a government which they considered a usurper.

The American patriots who fought for independence were rebels in the real sense of the word. They had been loyal citizens. They rebelled against their government because it was tyrannical, not because they denied that England had any right to rule in America. The Irish fought not as rebels but as patriots against an invader who had conquered their country. They never admitted for a moment that England had the shadow of a right to govern them.

## CAMPAIGN

For Presidency Now On in Real Earnest With Nominations Made.

Progressives Not Very Enthusiastic Over the Selection of Hughes.

Before Being Muzzled Herald Expressed Typical Attitude of Moosers.

## GOV. GLYNN'S MASTERLY ADDRESS

With the nomination of Wilson and Marshall the campaign is now on in earnest and the average voter will have his fill of campaign documents and arguments from now until November. While the Republicans claim they are satisfied with Hughes as their candidate, nevertheless he has not brought the Bull Moosers back into camp as they had expected, but instead the latter are skulking in their tents, becoming more and more angry with themselves than with Roosevelt. Only last week it was said in these columns that it was only a question of a short time that Teddy would follow in the footsteps of William Jennings Bryan to the down-and-out realm of politics, and it came true quicker than expected. As stated above, the Bull Moosers are sorer at themselves than at Roosevelt because they now realize how he has used and humiliated them for personal benefit, and they are hardly in a mood to accept his advice in supporting Hughes. It is more than likely that they will secure some revenge by supporting the Democratic party just to spite Roosevelt if nothing else. The Progressives as a rule have been an emotional set and they can hardly be expected to enthuse over the Sphinx-like Hughes, he having none of the charm of their former idol, the Rough Rider.

Of course some of the Progressives have already declared their fealty to the Republican nominee, being forced to do so in some instances, the course of the Louisville Herald being an example. On last Saturday, the day of the nomination of Hughes, the Herald, speaking of Hughes, says: "Are we to choose a dumb man, an unknown, a sphinx?" Again the Herald says: "It will be a very hard pretense that Mr. Justice Hughes is the heaven-sent savior. It is true that he has called the flag beautiful. 'Tis a pretty sentiment, but it will hardly serve to steer by." Now the Herald is changing. Wednesday morning the Herald reproduces on its first page the appeal of its syndicate owner, John C. Shaffer, to Roosevelt, asking him to support Hughes and decline the Progressive nomination. The Herald owns the average Bull Hughes, who embodies in his personality and in his public statement exactly the same spirit for Americanism and preparedness as you (Roosevelt) have voiced." It is believed that the average Bull Mooser endorses more the sentiment of the Herald's local editor when he said that Hughes' expressions "would hardly serve to steer by." Again the average Progressive is not placed in the same situation as the Herald's local editor—forced to support the Republican nominee.

There was more real enthusiasm at the Democratic convention in St. Louis this week than could be expected, when it is taken into consideration that there was no contest on for the nominations. It is believed that this is due in a measure to the masterly address of ex-Gov. Martin Glynn, Temporary Chairman, his review of the course of past administrations in times of stress being particularly strong, while his ringing talk on Americanism had the real flavor and did not smack of the jingo styles we have been pestered with lately, the kind you would expect to hear at Hickory Corners on the Fourth of July. His explanation of the Wilson policy was the best defense of the President's course yet heard. Many Democrats have not agreed with Wilson's policy in the European war, believing he allowed England too much latitude while unnecessarily severe with Germany, but hardly anyone could agree with his Mexican policy in bargaining with cut-throats and bandits of the Villa-Carranza tribe, and latest developments show that he will be compelled to take the course he should have taken long ago—repudiate Carranza and if necessary intervene in Mexico.

Local Democrats are satisfied with the situation from their standpoint, as they believe there is still an impassable breach in the G. O. P. between the regulars and recent Bull Moosers. The refusal of C. W. White, the Progressive leader, to enter the Republican primary proves this, as it is believed that the Old Guard in the G. O. P. are not extending the hand of welcome to their erring brothers. It is believed that the local Progressives will knife the Republican nominee for Congress, Prosecuting Attorney and State Senator this year, and the Republicans will retaliate next year by not even allowing the Bull Moosers a peep in at the primary nominations. The real Progressive leaders here have burned their bridges behind them as far as the Republican party is concerned and it would not be surprising to see them lining up with Democracy in local elections.